

POISONOUS PLANTS OF THE WESTERN RANGES

PREPARED BY THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE



LOCO, WHITE LOCO, OR RATTLESNAKE



ACH year poisonous plants are responsible for large losses of live stock on the western ranges. Although there is a large list of plants whose poisonous qualities might possibly do harm this annual loss is almost entirely the work of a very limited number. If stockmen, indeed, would learn to recognize without fail half a dozen of the more dangerous plants their stock would go through the year practically unharmed. Many stockmen already possess this knowledge, but it is also true that there are others who do not know what plants to avoid or where these enemies are most likely to be found. Common names, such as "loco," "poison weed," and "paranip" are used in a very indefinite way.

Of these plants the locoweed, or water hemlock (Fig. 1), is the only one that is dangerous to man. It causes excessive frothing at the mouth, gnashing of teeth, pain and nausea which result in violent convulsions, and even death. It is poisonous at any season but does most of its damage in the spring and early summer. For domestic animals there is no remedy, but an emetic will frequently save man. It grows from three to four feet in height with a white flower. The root is the poisonous portion of the plant.

The locoweed is perhaps the most common of all the more poisonous plants. There are many varieties, but the one illustrated in figure 2 is one of the worst. It affects horses, cattle and sheep, causing progressive emaciation which after a time varying from a few weeks to two or three years may bring about starvation for the animal ceases ultimately either to eat or to drink.

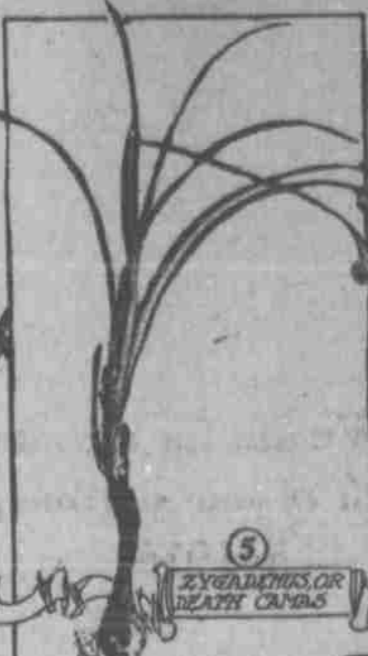
NO NEED TO FEAR MEAT

Thorough Cooking of Uninspected Meat Will Render It Safe From Foot-and-Mouth Infection.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the specialists of the department of agriculture people, even in states quarantined for the foot-and-mouth disease, need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot-and-mouth disease is not easily communicated to human beings through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human beings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. It is wisest, therefore, for people to keep away from all animals having the disease, unless they are properly provided with rubber gloves, coats and boots, and these are thoroughly disinfected after each visit to the animals.

In the case of meat, as in the case of milk, it must be remembered that all herds which actually show the disease are quarantined, and neither milk nor meat from the sick animals can be sold. Sixty per cent of the meat used in this country is produced in nearly 900 federally inspected slaughtering and packing establishments located in 240 cities. In these establishments no animal is slaughtered until it has passed an ante-mortem inspection and also a most rigid post-mortem inspection by a veterinarian at the time of



ZYADENUS OR DEATH CANYON



WATER HEMLOCK



TALL LARKSPUR

Good food, laxatives, strychnine for cattle and Fowler's solution for horses are recommended as remedies. All parts of the plant are poisonous. It is from six inches to a foot in height with flowers that vary from pure white to shades of purple and pink.

The larkspur on the other hand affects only cattle. There are two common varieties—the tall larkspur (Fig. 3) and the low larkspur. The tall larkspur grows from three to seven feet in height and the low from six inches to one and one-half feet. The flowers of both are violet-blue and purple. All parts of the plant are poisonous, but after it has blossomed the poisonous properties are lost. It is most to be feared, therefore, in spring and early summer. The first symptoms are repeated falling, accompanied by such weakness that the animal is unable to rise for some time. When on its feet it staggers. Nausea and vomiting come later and death from respiratory paralysis is apt to be the outcome. The affected animals should be kept still with their heads up hill and hypodermic injections of eserine and whiskey administered.

Sheep find the lupine particularly dangerous. This plant (Fig. 4) grows from one to two feet in height with flowers of a light blue or blue-violet. All pods and seeds are poisonous in the late summer or fall. Sheep suffering from lupine poisoning, show nervousness and weakness. They become unduly sleepy and suffer from partial paralysis and are ultimately taken with convulsions which lead to death. The zyadenus, or death camas (Fig. 5) is also particularly dangerous to sheep, but it affects horses and cattle as well. All parts of the plant are poisonous but the seed especially so. Frothing at the mouth, vomiting, trembling, with spasmodic gasping for breath are symptoms of this poisoning. It is not unusual for the animal to lie for days before death relieves it. The color of the flower is greenish yellow, the plant growing from four inches to one and one-half feet in height.

If stockmen will familiarize themselves with the appearance of these plants and with the symptoms that they cause it is believed that they can safeguard their herds from them without serious difficulty. Bulletins describing in detail some of the plants have already been issued by the United States department of agriculture and will be sent free on application while the department's supply lasts. The plants already described are those which it is most necessary to avoid.

Spider's Wonderful Web.
The spider is so repulsive as to cause a shudder in those who look upon it, and it is of no use in the world except for destruction of flies and other detestable insects, all making for a population that no army of spiders can exterminate. The housewife and all the rest of mankind may excrete the flies, but they would rather have a million flies than one spider; yet this infinitely disgusting creature of incomprehensible nature produces a thread with magical facility flings it into wonderful web forms which baffle all explanation of the geometrical.

Few of the curiosities of the myriad insect world are so marvelous as the spinning of the spider and the silk-worm. Many attempts have been made to utilize the spider for the production of silk, but the worm remains the almost absolute monopolist, though artificial silks are made from cotton and other material by an expensive treatment which are claimed to be equal to the real article in luster and elasticity.

Mineral Product of Washington.
The value of the mineral products of Washington, according to the United States geological survey, increased from \$15,347,313 in 1912 to \$17,878,743 in 1913.

convincing evidence of the ease with which errors in copying would arise during the earliest period in the history of the text.

The second document, dating from the fifth century, is an amulet or charm, probably worn around the neck, as it was tightly folded up and tied with a string.

May Be Made Big Industry.
In the Philippines the government is making great efforts to improve the quality of tobacco grown there.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Beef steers, corn fed, good to choice	\$7.25@8.00
Beef steers, corn fed, fair to good	6.75@7.25
Beef steers, grassers, good to choice	7.00@7.40
Beef steers, grassers, fair to good	6.50@7.00
Beef steers, pulp fed, good to choice	7.00@7.80
Beef steers, pulp fed, fair to good	6.50@7.00
Hedders, primo, corn fed, good to choice	6.50@7.00
Cows and heifers, corn fed, good to choice	6.25@6.75
Cows and heifers, corn fed, fair to good	5.75@6.25
Cows and heifers, pulp fed, good to choice	6.00@6.55
Cows and heifers, pulp fed, fair to good	5.25@6.00
Cows and heifers, grassers, good to choice	5.75@6.50
Cows and heifers, grassers, fair to good	5.00@5.75
Cows and heifers, grassers, common to fair	3.75@4.75
Veal calves	7.00@8.50
Bulls	4.75@5.75
Stags	5.00@6.50
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	6.65@7.50
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	6.00@6.65
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	5.00@6.00

Good Hogs 7.15@7.35

Sheep.	
Lambs	7.25@8.25
Ewes	4.25@4.85
Yearlings	5.75@6.50
Wethers	5.25@6.00
Feeder lambs, f. p. r.	6.75@7.75
Feeder ewes, f. p. r.	3.50@4.25
Breeding ewes	4.25@5.00

Hay and Grain.

(F.O.B. Denver; Carload Price.)	
Hay, upland, per ton	10.00@11.50
Nebraska upland	9.00@10.00
Second bottom, Colo. and Nebraska	8.50@9.50
Timothy	14.00@15.00
Alfalfa	7.00@8.00
South Park, choice, ton	11.00@12.00
San Luis Valley	9.00@10.00
Gunnison Valley	11.50
Straw	3.25@3.50

Grain.	
Wheat, choice milling, per 100 lbs	1.42
Barley, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs.	1.35
Idaho oats, sacked	1.60
Oats, Nebraska, sacked	1.55
Corn chop, sack	1.35
Corn, in sack	1.34
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs.	1.10

Flour.

Standard Colo., net	2.35
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Dressed Poultry.

(Less 10% Commission.)	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	16 @ 18
Turkeys, old toms	15 @ 16
Turkeys, choice	12 @ 14
Hens, large	12 @ 13
Hens, small	8 @ 9
Broilers	18 @ 20
Springs	12 @ 13
Ducks	12 @ 13
Geese	12 @ 13
Roosters	7 @ 8

Live Poultry.

(Less 10% Commission.)	
Hens, fancy	10 @ 11
Hens, small	8 @ 9
Springs	10 @ 11
Roosters	6 @ 7
Turkeys, 16 lbs. or over	14 @ 15
Ducks	10 @ 11
Geese	10 @ 11

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F.	31
O. B. Denver	
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F.	12
O. B. Denver	
Eggs, case count, less commission	7.75@8.90

Butter.

Elgin, higher	33
Creameries, ex. Colo., lb.	35 @ 34
Creameries, ex. East, lb.	35 @ 34
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	28
Process	28
Packing stock	21

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., box	75@1.50
Pears, Colo.	1.25@2.00

Vegetables.	
Celery, doz., Colo.	15@30
Cabbage, Colo., cwt.	1.00@1.25
Onions, Colo., cwt.	1.25@1.75
Potatoes, Colo.	30@1.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Lead and Spelter.
New York.—Lead, \$3.75@3.85. London, \$219 5s.
Spelter—\$5.55@5.65. London, £27.
St. Louis.—Lead, \$3.65; spelter, \$5.52 1/2@5.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago—Butter—Creamery, 24@23c.	
Eggs—At mark, cases included, 23@24c.	
Ordinary flats, 31@32c; flats, 34@35c.	
Poultry—Springs, 10 1/2@11c; fowls, 10c; turkeys, 15c.	

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago.—Wheat—Red No. 2, \$1.25@1.27.	
No. 2 hard, \$1.25@1.27 1/2.	
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.	
No. 3 yellow, 6 1/4@6 1/2c.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 4 1/4@4 1/2c; standard, 4 1/4@4 1/2c.	
Rye—No. 2, \$1.10@1.12.	
Barley—57@72c.	
Timothy—\$4.75@7.00.	
Clover—\$12.50@15.00.	
Pork—\$17.00.	
Lard—\$10.35.	
Ribs—\$9.65@10.25.	
London.—Bar silver, 22 1/2d per ounce.	

NOT TO BE CAUGHT NAPPING

Uncle Tobe Lived Up to His Reputation and the Doctor Lost His Bet.

There lives in a certain Vermont town a quaint old character known as "Uncle Tobe," who is so conservative of action and speech that it is most difficult at times to get anything definite from him. Uncle Tobe, like the Father of His Country, has the reputation of never having told a lie, and in addition he is so cautious of statement that he has never been known to tell an innocent untruth.

On one occasion his doctor, in conversation with friends touching Uncle Tobe's characteristics, ventured to lay a bet of five dollars that he could cause Uncle Tobe to tell what wasn't so. A neighbor promptly took the bet.

The doctor walked into Uncle Tobe's house next morning, and while he was talking with the old man, the neighbor who had taken the bet drove up to the gate. Uncle Tobe went to see what he wanted, and then the doctor, as he had agreed to do, went out the back door and hid in the barn.

"Good morning, Tobe," said the visitor, "is the doctor in your house?" "He was there when I came out," said Uncle Tobe.

MR. BUSBY AS A HUMORIST

Of Course It Doesn't Often Happen, But on This Occasion He Failed to Score.

Busby—I see th' Turks have been kicking up th' sand around the Suez canal.

Mrs. B. (faintly interested)—Some religious ceremony?

Busby—No-o-o! It's war. They're fighting. The report from Berlin says they've licked th' British army to a frazzle. It looks as if the canal would fall into th' Turks' hands.

Mrs. B. (calmly)—I can't see what good it would do them.

Busby (leading up to his climax)—Why, they'd loot it.

Mrs. B. (innocently)—Of what?

Busby (triumphantly)—Of the hardware. They'd take the locks, of course. Ha, ha, ha!

A brief silence ensues.

Mrs. Busby (sweetly)—But there are no locks in the Suez canal.

And it wasn't any consolation to Busby to remember that he had no one but himself to blame.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

No Hurry.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked, after she had consented to be his.

"Yes, dearest," she replied. "I have always thought it was such a mistake for two people to rush into matrimony before they learned to really know each other."

"Well, about how long would you wish the engagement to be?"

"Let me see. Would you think it was too long if we didn't get married until a week from next Thursday?"

True to Type.

The Customer—These grand opera photograph records are no good. I can't get anything out of half of them.

The Salesman—They are our finest achievement. You never can tell when these records will sing. They're so temperamental.—London Opinion.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU
For Martine Eye Remedy for Red, Watery Eyes and Irritated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Martine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Many a school boy's life is made miserable by trying to learn the multiplication table.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

The optimist rejoices that the world is full of sunshine. So does the awning maker.



SPHOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

His Frame of Mind.

The horse had run away and was tangled up in the wire fence at the side of the muddy road. Its half-witted owner had kicked and sworn and tried to lift the animal until he was out of sorts and covered with mud.

A well-groomed man came along, took in the situation, and suggested: "Spring the fence back, then he can get his feet free."

The owner of the horse did as he was told. "Now give him a cut with the whip and he'll get up himself."

This the owner did. Then he looked at the horse, up and ready for travel, looked at himself covered with mud, and looked at the immaculate gentleman in the road. Wrath filled his soul.

"Well," he grumbled, "thank you just as much as if you'd helped me."

Not Ready.

"Put on your helmet an' your red shirt, Silas, there's a big fire down the road a piece."

"Shucks! I can't go. My shirt's in the wash tub an' the old woman's out in the garden fillin' my helmet with a mess of beans."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Many a man who boasts of being the soul of honor needs half-soling.



Beauty

Is Only Skin Deep
It is vitally necessary, therefore, that you take good care of your skin.

ZONA POMADE

if used regularly will beautify and preserve your complexion and help you retain the bloom of early youth for many years. Try it for 30 days. If not more than satisfied you get your money back. 50c at druggists or mailed direct.

Zona Company, Wichita, Kan.

SHIP YOUR BROOMCORN

TO US FOR BEST RESULTS

CHEAP STORAGE RATES

LIBERAL LOANS MADE WRITE US

COYNE BROTHERS

118 W. SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO

DEFIANCE STARCH

is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron

and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money.

DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

fall. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 1-1915.

WORMS.

"Worms," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as dandruff. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—eat bad. Don't physic 'em to death.

Spohn's Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and help 'em up all round, and don't 'spile 'em. Acts on glands and blood.

Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPHOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

FIND HOLY WRIT ON PAPYRI

Glasgow University Gets Priceless Manuscripts Discovered by Explorers in Egypt.

It was at Oxyrhynchus that the famous new "Sayings of Jesus" were recently found. The most important of the papyrus is a fragment of the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of John's gospel, dating from the end of the third century and substantially confirming the readings so largely

adopted by the New Testament revisers.

The fragment is further of importance as showing the outward form in which the New Testament writings were first circulated.

Their contents, it is known, were written in parallel columns on rolls of papyrus in upright letters of a medium size, and with no divisions between the words, and without punctuation marks, while the numerous lacunae, or breaks, caused by the brittle nature of the material, are themselves